

and do so later," he said afterward. "They were all water waiters. I asked my dining room waiters what they intended to do. They yelled that they were all satisfied and would not go out at the call of the union. But I do not think this thing is settled. These men may walk out on me to-night, for all their protestations of loyalty."

His half prophecy of the afternoon that a strike might hit his house at night was fulfilled when, at the new watching hour of 7:15 established as the magic walkout moment by the union, his dining rooms and kitchens were deserted.

He had a number of men quartered in the hotel ready to step into their places, and he introduced an innovation into New York hotels of the Plaza's class by placing negro waiters in the floor service.

He said he was ready to replace all the white waiters in the hotel by colored waiters imported from his Southern hotel. Within five minutes, he said, service was going on again as usual. Mr. Sterry said that a guest rewarded a waiter who stuck with a \$100 bill for his loyalty.

The strikers maintained great order, leaving the hotel quietly, and after marching about it in a straggling parade finally went down Fifth avenue, arriving at the Gotham and St. Regis hotels at just about the time the men there were ready to strike. They halted there and waited for the men from those hotels to lay down their emblems of service and come out to swell the march down to Bryant Hall.

Neither the Gotham nor the St. Regis was in any way prepared for the walk out, but they said they were confident of being able to go on with business as usual again to-day. The Gotham is where an intended strike missed fire Wednesday night.

While these things were happening up-town with little variation strikes were "pulled off" at the Hotel George and the Imperial, and both places obliged to close down for the night, but expressed hopes of being able to open to-day. An entirely new feature, however, was added to the situation when twenty-five men walked out in sympathy from the Elks Club. This is the first time the trouble has reached a club.

Threatens Cheaper Prices.

"If the employers are not sufficiently impressed by this," said Edward Blochinger, the chief leader, "we are in a position to tie up the big systems of cheap eating places, such as Childs's and Dennett's. Their cooks and men night waiters are all in the union now. The general public of all classes will then begin to see the justice of our fight. Within twenty-four hours the whole city will be tied up tight unless the employers come down to reason and recognize the union."

Mr. Blochinger sent out two protests yesterday. One was a telegram to William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, and was as follows:

One Dougherty, brother of the Second Deputy Commissioner of Police of New York City, is trying to secure cooks and waiters from the Atlantic steamers, thereby violating the federal laws.

Dougherty's detective agency is supplying Mr. Regan, of the Knickerbocker, with his strike breakers, Mr. Blochinger said.

His other communication was to Police Commissioner Waldo, asking for the co-operation of the police in maintaining order. He said the movement was for the betterment of the most downtrodden class of humanity.

Edward M. Tierney, of the Marlborough, chairman of the executive committee of the hotel association, said yesterday that if a general strike should be called it would mean that the hotel men would kill the union entirely, since it would draw them together more closely and give them an issue on which to unite and fight to the last ditch.

Throughout the day the Rectory, which was closed on Wednesday, remained dark.

James B. Regan, of the Knickerbocker, sent his ultimatum to his former employees by mail last night. He gives in schedule form the terms on which he will take the men back; says he will afford them "ample protection from bodily harm," but adds in big black type that "under no consideration will the union be recognized." It reads as follows:

Below is a proposed schedule of wages entered to my employees if they desire to return to work. These rates will prevail immediately upon the signing of contracts: Waiters, \$3 a month, two days off a month, elimination of time, eleven hours a day to constitute a day's work.

Buses, \$2 a month, two days off a month, with pay for each week with pay; overtime to be paid as per wage schedule. Ample protection from bodily harm will be provided if you desire to return, but under no consideration will the union be recognized.

A "monster mass meeting" is announced for to-night in the New Amsterdam Opera House to make more speeches about the situation as it has developed since a former meeting was held there two weeks ago, when the trouble began, and Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, as at the previous meeting, will be the chief speaker.

Blochinger said he had received word from William Haywood, leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, that he would attend the meeting and make an address on unionism.

**The Coward Shoe**  
A Bad Reputation Needs a Good Shoe  
Treat your union kindly. It will disappear under such usage.  
WEAR THE COWARD BUNION SHOE  
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# ROOSEVELT SCOUTS IDEA OF DICTATOR

## Tells 20,000 at Gettysburg Fears of Such a Contingency Are Not Within Reason.

### "RING IN THE HAT," HE SAYS

#### Makes Strong Protest Against Inequality of Rewards—Tells Engineers to Follow Doctrine of "Square Deal."

Gettysburg, Penn., May 30.—On a mound from which Union batteries boomed their shells nearly half a century ago, Colonel Roosevelt today spoke in commemoration of the soldiers who gave their lives at Gettysburg and urged the men of to-day to meet the nation's problems with the spirit of the men of to-day. I know, rather than politics, which he discussed although he made an occasional reference to subjects which have been brought up in the campaign.

"No man can help being profoundly moved," said Colonel Roosevelt, "when he sees the veterans of the great war and their children's children strew flowers on the graves of those who died that we might live. I, therefore, Southerners here, I know he is able to keep it open the problem of maintaining his commissary will be serious. In front of the federal commander extends a series of broken bridges and destroyed water tanks."

To the list of broken bridges which have been the big test structure at Santa Rosa, ninety miles south of Chihuahua. As far north as Ortiz all others have been torn out, the forces that were at Santa Rosa being retired 20 miles to the north to La Cruz.

Mexico City, May 30.—President Madero tonight emphatically denied that Torreon or Ciudad Lerdo had fallen into the hands of the rebels.

"I have been in communication with Torreon throughout the day," said President Madero, "and can state positively that there is not the least foundation for the report."

Juarez, Mex., May 30.—Private telegrams received here today indicate the situation about Chihuahua is critical and that apprehension for the safety of Americans in the rebel zone is unfounded. With the scarcity of ammunition in the rebel ranks and the recentment stirred up against the United States, the exportation of arms, a crisis has been reached in the revolution.

It is believed that rebel leaders are experiencing difficulty in gathering strength for a stand at Bachimba Pass, a few miles south of Chihuahua.

Money is scarce and there are signs of friction among the rebel leaders. The first manifestation of the looseness of the situation was the irregular train service today. Americans are said to have started today in automobiles for this city. Only one train has reached here in two days from Chihuahua.

On a train which reached here today came three mysterious passengers, one of whom is believed to be Gonzalo C. Enrique, formerly financial agent of the United States at Ciudad Juarez. Enrique, who was expelled last week, issued a violent anti-American proclamation in El Paso several weeks ago, copies of which were confiscated by the United States authorities. He fears some legal action may be taken against him as a result of this.

Bridges burned by Mexican federal troops on both the Mexican central and the Mexican northern railroads. It is believed the cause of railway communications being cut off from Chihuahua.

Official advice from Chihuahua reiterates the report that Torreon is in the hands of Generals Campa and Arguendo, heading combined rebel forces.

Washington, May 30.—The implied threat of Orozco, the Mexican leader, to relax discipline so far as to permit his followers to plunder foreign property and perhaps to attack Americans, in retaliation for the rigid enforcement of the neutrality law, will not in any respect change the attitude of the American government in its dealings with the Mexican revolution.

At another point in his address the former Premier declared: "I am satisfied, notwithstanding that letter, that we were in the right."

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# REBELS CUT OFF HUERTA FROM BASE, IS REPORT

## Lerdo, as Well as Torreón, Believed to Have Fallen to General Campa.

### OROZCO WOULD RETALIATE

#### Menaces to Americans Issued in Revenge for Our Embargo on Exportation of War Supplies.

Chihuahua, May 30.—General Huerta's forces, upon whom the Madero government is depending to overthrow the rebellion, are in a precarious position, according to reports to rebel headquarters to-day.

Lerdo, only a few miles from Torreon, was reported to-day to be in possession of Generals Campa and Arguendo. If confirmed, this means the cutting of communication between General Huerta and his base of supplies.

From this position it will not be difficult for Campa and Arguendo, whose forces are said to number more than 2,500, to cut the railroad behind Huerta and otherwise harass his rear guard. Moreover, the country through which his long line of communication extends is barren, and unless he is able to keep it open the problem of maintaining his commissary will be serious. In front of the federal commander extends a series of broken bridges and destroyed water tanks."

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# JOY OVER MEXICAN LOAN WOULD LIMIT MARRIAGES

## Secretary Knox Gratified at Enterprise of Speyer & Co.

### LIKELY TO STOP REVOLT AGREES WITH DEAN SUMNER

#### State Department Highly Approved Financial Invasion of Latin America.

Before concluding negotiations for a gold loan of \$10,000,000 to Mexico, the details of which were announced Wednesday by Speyer & Co., the bankers consulted by the State Department at Washington, Secretary Knox informed them that it was a matter of satisfaction to the department to see the loan placed with an American banking house. The department is keenly interested in the development of American commerce abroad, and is glad to see American banking houses engage in business of this kind in foreign countries, especially in Latin America. It is understood there was close competition for the loan with prominent foreign banking houses.

The loan is in the form of treasury notes, which were recently authorized by the Mexican Congress and constitute a direct obligation of the Republic of Mexico. The notes carry 4 1/2 per cent interest, payable half yearly, and will be in denominations of \$1,000, United States gold coin, and multiples thereof, principal and interest payable at the office of Speyer & Co., New York, and also in London, at the office of Speyer Bros., in pounds sterling, at the rate of \$4 1/2.

Following the suggestion of the bankers the loan is made for only one year, as both the government and the bankers expect that within that time Mexico will be able to place a larger loan issue on more favorable terms than could be done at present.

Several of the leading New York banks and trust companies have already signified their intention of participating with Speyer & Co. in the loan.

In well informed circles it is believed that the fact that the Madero government has obtained a loan of \$10,000,000 on favorable terms, thus insuring the confidence of American bankers and investors, will enable the Mexican administration to restore complete order throughout the country in a short time.

Speyer & Co. have negotiated a number of Mexican government loans, and are also interested in the Mexican railways.

# TAFT SURPRISES LAURIER

## Ex-Premier Discusses Reciprocity Letter to Roosevelt.

Montreal, May 30.—Speaking last night at a Liberal banquet in his honor, Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred to the "Taft letter to Roosevelt regarding reciprocity," in which President Taft said he looked on reciprocity as tending to make Canada an adjunct of the United States.

Sir Wilfrid said that while in the United States he had refused to express any opinion as to the Taft letter.

"But now," he said, "for my part I wish to say that I am surprised that a man of the eminence of Mr. Taft should borrow such shallow rhetoric from the Canadian jingoist. And the funny part is that this letter, which has been a serious attack on the Canadian jingoist, did not convince Mr. Laurier, to whom it was addressed. He did not share the idea that reciprocity would make Canada an adjunct of the United States."

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# CUBAN TROOPS HALT FORWARD MOVEMENT

## Main Body Weakened by the Dispatch of Detachments to Guard Plantations.

### REBELS GAINING RECRUITS

#### General Ivolet Tells President Gomez He Has 4,000 Men, and Even Women Are Aiding Him.

Havana, May 30.—The government forces at the front in the district in Oriente bounded by Guantanamo, San Luis and Santiago have been compelled to halt in consequence of the weakening of the main body by the dispatch of detachments to guard plantations in the outlying towns.

General Montaguado, commander in chief of the Cuban army, who started from Santiago with fifteen hundred reinforcements, has delayed the forward movement in order to give his troops twenty-four hours' rest, while determining the plan of attack.

General Montaguado expresses full confidence in his ability to cope with the enemy, but the insurgents have proved the choice of various positions which proved impracticable to Spanish attack in the war of independence. There have been numerous outpost skirmishes, without definite results.

The most serious news of the day was the report of the destruction by insurgents of the property of the Spanish-American Mining company at Dalquiel, which the small squad of rural guards from the United States naval station at Guantanamo of the gunboat Paducah, with marines aboard, for the protection of the mining properties at Dalquiel. The Paducah arrived to-night at Dalquiel, from which, it is reported, the insurgents retreated into the interior.

General Montaguado is becoming general that the government forces are insufficient to guard the property and cope with the insurgents, who are recruiting rapidly by the voluntary or enforced enlistment of plantation laborers.

Few Reinforcements in Sight.

Apparently there is small prospect of greatly augmenting the government forces, the only visible reinforcements being a corps of 700 volunteers now being organized for active service at Cabañas Portales under Colonel Piedra. The home guards of Havana are being rapidly recruited, but the terms of enlistment forbid the use of these troops except in defense of the capital.

Heavy rains throughout Oriente have had the effect of halting the military movement and also checking the burning of the cane fields by the insurgents. The deprivations of the rebels on the plantations are for the most part confined to foreign property.

The report of a severe combat near Palma Soriano, in which the insurgents were said to have sustained heavy loss from galling gun fire, has not been confirmed.

Cuban revenue cutters are vigilantly patrolling the coast of Oriente, to prevent the landing of arms. Quiet is reported throughout the other provinces of the island.

President Gomez has received a letter from General Ivolet, in which the insurgent leader says he has 4,000 men, and that even women are aiding him in the defense of the rights of the negro race.

"I wish that you, my old comrade in arms, and now President of the Republic," says General Ivolet, "would visit my camp and have an open proof of the truth of these statements."

Ivolet adds that he numbers many whites among his troops.

Fine for Guerrilla Warfare.

One of the most distinguished officers in the Cuban army during the war of independence, in describing the position of the national and insurgent forces now facing each other in Oriente, said to-night:

The forces of General Estenoz are composed of the same men as fought under Garcia, with their sons grown up, all knowing the country perfectly. Estenoz and Ivolet themselves were officers under Garcia, and both are excellent bush fighters. General Garcia then sustained five days' continuous fighting against two Spanish columns numbering 20,000 men, converging from Mayari and Santiago. He prevented the junction of these columns, defeating the intended movement, and remained in full possession of the disputed region, from which he never was compelled to retreat during the remainder of the war.

"It appears impossible that 4,000 or 5,000 inexperienced troops, of which the officers are mostly city bred men with only the rudiments of a military education, can have the faintest hope of succeeding where 20,000 Spanish veterans failed."

Santiago, May 30.—A serious engagement is reported Mayana, near Palma Soriano. The Cuban troops used galling guns, and the report says, inflicted heavy losses on the insurgents. There were few casualties among the regulars.

The insurgents under Vicente Anaya attacked the Confederate plantation, and reclaimed the same men as fought under Garcia, with their sons grown up, all knowing the country perfectly. Estenoz and Ivolet themselves were officers under Garcia, and both are excellent bush fighters. General Garcia then sustained five days' continuous fighting against two Spanish columns numbering 20,000 men, converging from Mayari and Santiago. He prevented the junction of these columns, defeating the intended movement, and remained in full possession of the disputed region, from which he never was compelled to retreat during the remainder of the war.

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For Hosiery  
**Dearline**  
Cleans Everything

some restriction as to the admission of American arms and ammunition has been employed in the case of the Mexican insurrection. Under a strict construction of the law only American arms and munitions of war could be excluded from Cuba. But as the enforcement of even that much of the act would involve the establishment of a close cordon of United States naval craft around the eastern end of Cuba, it would operate to make it difficult to reach the rebels, even from San Domingo or Haiti or St. Thomas, or any of the adjacent islands, because of the certainty of the detention and inspection and report of any foreign vessel or boat carrying the weapons.

Because the eight battleships of the Atlantic fleet which were to have gone to Annapolis to take aboard the midshipmen of the United States naval academy, the grounds have been sent to the United States for the purpose of the transfer to the Atlantic fleet and given a bit of service in Cuban waters.

Key West, May 30.—It was announced to-day that no shore leave would be granted the men while the men-of-war are in port and commanding officers have been instructed to hold their ships in readiness for sailing on six hours' notice.

The orders issued to-day prevented the baseball game between a local team and the nine from the battleship Nebraska, said to be the champions of the navy.

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